

## A RED HOT, QUIET DAY

The Major Spends It Reading Letters.

## ANOTHER BIG DAMAGE SUIT.

The Administratrix of the Estate of John T. Murphy Sues the Wheeling & Lake Erie for Damages in the Sum of \$10,000.—Probate Court News.

CANTON, July 2.—Major McKinley is enjoying a quiet day. The intense heat drove him into bicycle shoes—the gift of some enterprising manufacturer, but otherwise there was no departure from the severe rule that keeps statesmen in frock coats in hot weather. He spent the morning with his mail. No delegations had made appointments for the day, and he was left in comparative freedom. This evening he and Mrs. McKinley will attend a dinner given in their honor by Mrs. George Raff, in the latter's country home. Burhard Hayes, a son of the late ex-President Hayes, with his wife and child, came down to Massillon from Fremont, Wednesday afternoon, and came over to Canton, intending to return after a short call, and spend the night in Massillon. While making the call Mr. Hayes became suddenly ill, and was obliged to remain in the McKinleys all night. He hopes to be able to leave today.

### THE MAJOR'S SPEECH.

The words used by Major McKinley, Wednesday afternoon, in greeting the Massillon glassblowers, were as follows: "Nothing has moved me more deeply or touched me more profoundly than to have the expressions of approbation from the workmen of the United States. I believe that we should have our workshops at home; do our work at home; employ our people at home, and employ them at American wages, and I trust that the depression which has settled upon the industries of this country will in the near future be removed, and that we may all at no very distant day get back to the happier time so well described by your spokesman. I am glad to know that the glassworkers are in favor of a protective tariff, for I recall that through protection we have secured the first rank, not only in manufacturing generally, but in the manufacture of glass, employing our own workmen in our own shops and beneath our own flag, and we make as good glass as can be made anywhere in the world."

### SUES THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE.

Virginia Murphy, administratrix of the estate of John T. Murphy began suit in court today against the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway company. In the petition the plaintiff avers that the defendant, who was her husband, boarded a W. & L. E. train about June 23, 1894, at Chicago Junction as a passenger purchasing a ticket to Massillon. Near Creston a wreck occurred through alleged carelessness on the part of the railway company and Mr. Murphy was wedged fast in the wreckage and received injuries which caused his death two months later. The plaintiff prays for damages against the railway company in the sum of \$10,000, together with the cost of the suit. W. H. Snider is the plaintiff's attorney.

### PROBATE COURT NOTES.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Frank Nelson and Florence Slayman, of Massillon; Francis Edward Bierbier and Mary E. Tuttle, and Lawrence Burroughs and Jessie McKenzie, of Canton. Catherine Becher has applied for a divorce from William Becher, charging him with habitual drunkenness and extreme cruelty.

Walter S. Putman, of Wilnot, assigned on Wednesday to Charles E. Spidell. The assets are estimated at \$10,000 and the liabilities the same.

C. C. Upham has been appointed guardian of Elizabeth A. Read, of Canton.

The will of Catharine Moog, of Bethlehem township, has been admitted to probate.

Rachel E. Miller has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Catharine E. Miller, of Canton township.

## A WEDNESDAY EVENING BLAZE.

Messrs. Suttle and Schrock Suffer a Loss to Property by Fire.

Fire was discovered in the warehouse of W. B. Suttle, in West Tremont street, at about 6:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, and an alarm was immediately sent in from box 23. The stock consisted principally of baled hay and grain, and although the various fire companies responded promptly and succeeded in saving the adjoining structures, the contents of the Suttle building were almost totally destroyed. Mr. Suttle estimates his loss at \$450, partly covered by insurance, in the sum of \$300. The building is the property of George Schrock and is uninsured.

While the origin of the fire is not positively known, it is thought that it was started by a spark flying from a fire which had been lighted in the road by R. Lomady to heat some tires, to the roof of the building, where it soon burned its way into the interior.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Thursday morning the firemen were again called to the scene to extinguish another little blaze which had broken out afresh among the smoldering hay.

Mr. Suttle had stored a number of crates of eggs in the part of the structure used for cold storage and they were totally ruined. Several crates were burned, while the eggs in others were damaged or cooked by the hot water.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

## THE ENDEAVORERS AT CANTON

Having a Fine Time at Their State Convention

CANTON, July 2.—The badges of the Christian Endeavorers are seen everywhere in Canton. The street cars, the hotels and the sidewalks are crowded with Endeavorers, and most of them are women. The annual reports of the state officers were submitted and were circulated in printed form. The treasurer has had to handle but \$998 17. The corresponding secretary read the following statistics: "Total number of societies on roll, 2,276; total number added to the roll this year, 247; total number sending in reports, 1,486; two floating societies, two mother societies, and about eighteen intermediate societies; number of societies marked from rolls, 158. The report of the superintendent of junior work shows there are now 14,897 active members and 2,888 associate members, making the total number of juniors 17,278. Last year there were 10,168, giving the excellent increase of 7,110 juniors."

The report of the treasurer shows that the total receipts for the year were, with the balance on hand at the beginning, \$998.17. The balance June 1 was \$180.99. From the corresponding secretary's report is gleaned the following: "The societies on roll are—Lutheran, 99; Methodist Protestant, 144; United Presbyterian, 88; Evangelical, 40; Christian, 94; Methodist Episcopal, 78; United Brethren, 94; Baptist, white and colored, 33; Presbyterian, 470; Congregational, 217; Friends, 53; Reformed, 156; Disciple, 311; Union societies, 264; Church of God, 10; African Methodist Episcopal, 30; Calvinistic Methodist, 6; Cumberland Presbyterian, 19; Free Baptist, 16; Episcopal, Protestant and Reformed, 7; Reformed Presbyterian, 3; Welsh Congregational, 6; Moravian, 5; Mennonite, 3; Dunkard, 1; Progressive Brethren, 10; Evangelical Association, 7."

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### THE PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING IS AS FOLLOWS:

Auditorium M—"The Secret of a Happy Life," the Rev. J. F. Cowan, D. D., Pittsburgh; "One in Christ," the Rev. William A. Powell, D. D., Athens; (an opportunity for definite personal consecration); Mizpah. Same programme is to be given in auditoriums T and W.

### AT THE DENOMINATION RALLY OF THE BAPTISTS, THURSDAY, THE REV. LEWIS M. ROPEL WILL SPEAK WORDS OF WELCOME.

The Rev. J. L. Cheney, D. D., and the Rev. A. E. Stone, of Cleveland; the Rev. Frank Dann, of Avon, and others will address the rally. The Rev. Henry Madtes, the vice president for the state, will preside. The denominational rally held at St. Paul's Episcopal church Thursday afternoon will be in charge of the Rev. W. C. Hopkins, of Toledo. The Rev. R. O. Cooper and the Rev. J. W. Sykes will also address the meeting. The above takes the place of the meeting announced for Thursday evening.

### THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Matters Discussed by the Board.

The monthly meeting of the board of trade was held in the mayor's court room, last night, with eight members present.

H. C. Brown performed the duties of Secretary E. A. Jones, owing to the latter's absence from the city. The appointment was made on the adoption of Mr. Gates's motion.

The secretary read a letter from President A. G. Blair, of the W. & L. E. railway, in answer to a request of the board to meet the officials. The object of the meeting is to effect a settlement with the company for a right of way for a certain switch, and for which the company has never paid. Mr. Blair does not think a meeting possible at present and does not see the advantage of discussing matters now other than the \$800 balance of the bonus due the company from the board. Mr. Blair further stated that the company had expended twice as much money by removing the yards to Massillon as it had agreed to do and expects a speedy settlement from the board. The communication was received and filed, on Mr. Gates's motion.

Mr. Foltz, of the committee instructed to dispose of the Meuser pianos owned by the board, reported progress. The report was accepted and the committee continued.

The board adjourned, and later an executive session was held.

### TALK ABOUT THE HARVEST.

Wheat is a Light Crop—Prospects for Apples.

Harvest time is here, and in the course of a few days there will be lots of new wheat on the market. If it is of a good quality it will bring about fifty-five cents per bushel. While it is far from being a failure, the wheat crop this year is only about one-half as great as that of 1895, and land that yielded ten bushels to the acre in former years will not bring forth more than five bushels this harvest.

New hay is already coming in, and while an exceptionally good ton can be sold for ten dollars, any quantity of an inferior grade is to be had for six or eight dollars.

Last year's wheat is worth sixty cents per bushel, and old hay will command from ten to twelve dollars per ton.

The apple harvest bids fair to be a heavy one, and for those already on the market the growers were glad to receive from twenty to twenty-five cents per bushel.

Vast quantities of potatoes have been brought to town within the past few days, with the result that the price has decreased from fifty to thirty-five cents per bushel.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headache, 25c at all druggists.

## CHICAGO CONVENTION.

And that Which Will Come After.

### MURAT HALSTEAD'S OPINIONS.

The Use and Abuse of the Word Gold—The Sherman and the Cleveland Style of Spending Money—How the Word Gold Got In—What of the Gold Bolt?

NEW YORK, July 4.—The Democratic national convention is about to assemble for the construction of another Chicago platform, and the nomination of candidates for Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

The unscrupulous clamor of antagonists in the Republican party, of the irresistible popular demand for Major McKinley to be the standard bearer of the party formally as he was in reality, aided by the influence of all the money centers and managers of money in lump for themselves and others, and Democrats seeking confusion, Mngwumps mimicking the British, and pretended independents desperately striving for smartness and advertising their own presumptuous vanities—demanding that there should be a strict gold platform—has turned current questioning to an extraordinary degree to money matters. The developments in the St. Louis convention were very curious. It was well known that Major McKinley and men of the soberest judgment in the Republican party thought the part of wisdom this summer, would be to let the money question alone, holding that the existing standard was right and should be maintained; and that the difficulties of detail so troublesome during the Cleveland administration would pass away with Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle and their rude and crude theories and experiments.

Ohio had been the battleground of the money contests, all east of it inclined to soft money of some sort, though not all decided, the South flagrantly for lowering the standard and depreciating the currency. The Ohioans knew what the currency questions—greenbackery, silverism, and all the varieties of the application of the imagination to money measures and matters, amounted to when stirred by storms.

Good horse sense about money would win, but only by hard fighting. John Sherman has been for a generation the leader of the honest money party in Ohio, and has the reputation of specie payments to his credit; but there has grown up in the East a faction of specialists in finance, and they have for some years been reviling Sherman and preaching Cleveland! Now, the money records of John Sherman and William McKinley are very near the same, McKinley having been in all essentials and nearly all incidents a follower and supporter of Sherman for the twenty years of public life in which the younger man has been engaged in the public service. The Cleveland experts were not satisfied with McKinley; they wanted Cleveland.

The third termers—for there were such creatures a few months ago—held that Carlisle's speeches had conquered the South, and that Kentucky became Republican because the Democracy of the state did not rally in straight lines along the Administration's policy. The independent papers were particularly ignorant, and violent in their ignorance, on this subject.

All who had acquaintance with the greater sections of the country—the vast south, the immense Mississippi valley, the enormous far West—knew the independent Cleveland journals were utterly wrong—perhaps had deceived themselves—at any rate, were mistaken. The complete triumph of Joe Blackburn in Kentucky over John Carlisle, told the true story, and gave the particulars in figures. It turns out that nearly two thirds of the Chicago convention delegates are silver standard men. That they will destroy the whole organic structure of the Democratic party rather than make any show or submission to the gold standard or consent that there shall be a pretense that it is to stand, is certain. They are fiercely and desperately in earnest and aggressive preaching radical sectional doctrine and warfare.

The special gold men who made such a row at and before the St. Louis convention forgot that they were tampering with the public credit—a most delicate and dangerous thing to do. Assuming to be the particular and most devoted advocates of that credit, they set to work undermining it—not with that purpose, but with the heedlessness of boys burrowing in a sandbank. They were guilty of the most shocking of indiscretions, that of creating an agitation that was uncalled for, disturbing a material condition that was unsatisfactory, doing things they were wild enough to believe were conservative of their interests, but actually calculated to shake the pillars of law and order, respect for vested rights, consideration for contracts—the integrity of obligations between man and man, and men and government, that are fundamental to civilization.

The gold sensationalism at St. Louis was extremely unwise, but it made such progress, attained such dimensions, that it was better to meet it fully than to avoid it partially. Without the noise and confusion inside the Republican party to say "Gold" it had better not have been said; but when the question of using the word was urged, and the whole country was talking about it, the use of the word became wiser than the abuse of it, and it was used accordingly. It was not forced by any man. It grew out of the universal organized telegraphing on the subject—the conversion of the colored delegations, the astounding promises of what the South would do for the Republicans with the word gold in the platform, and the equally amazing fears as to what would happen to them without that word; and the flood of assurances from Germans of the way they would rally, and the anticipations from gold Democrats bolting.

The Presidential field will be more intelligible after the adjournment of the Democratic Chicago convention or conventions. Precisely what Mr. Whitney's sudden and stalwart appearance signifies, he may know, but others do not. The signs are that he interposed, hoping to patch up a treaty between the factions of the Democratic party. His tedious repetitions of the silver familiarities may be very easily construed to be approaches inviting corresponding advances and hopefulness of a "straddle." That which he did called a halt in the fiercer contentions of the Democracy—gave rise to a certain hopefulness that a reconciliation of the gold and silver wings is not impossible. But these theories are of a kingdom by the sea whose sandy foundations the tide has washed out.

The silver men now can do nothing half way. Their strength is in their radicalism, their union with populism, their affiliation with all the cranks, the muster of the fools and enlistment of the fanatics of new worlds to conquer, the boycotters of bank notes, the possessors of the secrets to purify all tainted blood with pills. Now, these people have got a grip on the Democratic party by a large majority, and will not let it go. They mean to tear in pieces the old party they now viciously denounce, and have the power to do so.

Thus far the gold Democrats who were ready (as the stories that hold the word gold told at St. Louis put it) to rush into the Republican party if they saw the word "gold" in the right place in the platform—have not rushed, though the word is there. The pathetic shouting that Democrats "never bolt," of which we are hearing a good deal, is not historically accurate. Several of the Southern states seceded from the Charleston convention and prepared the way for war. It will be hard for men who are not ready to take the back track at Chicago and run down hill to barbarism, to go out, but harder to stay; and they will have to go. Mr. Whitney goes to Chicago a sadder and wiser man than he was ten days ago, and there is a question whether the bolt that is to be shall be formal or informal. If it is formal, the bolters must set up a new Democratic party with platform and ticket. If the silver cranks simply seize the Democratic party, the gold Democrats who refuse to vote for silver, and will vote in the air, will have a wide, plain, effective way to vote the Republican ticket right before them.

### MURAT HALSTEAD.

### MR. COONEY TO THE FRONT.

He Addresses Himself to the Thinking and Reading Masses.

To my fellow-citizens of the city of Massillon, and surrounding bailiwick, Greeting:

Since the nomination of our distinguished fellow citizen, the Hon. William McKinley, of Canton, O., I have desired to communicate to my fellow voters my hearty approval and endorsement of his nomination. I think I am qualified to write this congratulatory letter and to make the statement which I shall hereinafter set forth, because of a personal acquaintance with the honorable gentleman for more than twenty-five years, and I have had the honor of voting for him since his first nomination for prosecuting attorney in this grand old county of Stark, and the gentleman did me the honor upon the occasion of his last public speech in this city to invite me to sit upon the platform among the vice-presidents of the occasion.

Not only is my wide acquaintance in this vicinity a justification of this endorsement and the securing of a greater number of supporters and followers of this apostle of protection, but I have a brother in Webster county, Iowa, and who is superintendent of a coal mine, and who knows the farmers and citizens for eighteen miles around who come to him for coal, and I propose to write to him and enlist his sympathies and his efforts in this cause of furthering the victory of our champion.

Mr. McKinley has been the founder of protection, and I would say through his judgment that there is no man more capable or able to do it than him.

And I will say this of the money question: I see that he come out last night about my opinion on the money question. Gold and silver is two metals and paper money—I claim that gold and silver, the two metals, should secure paper and the United States back it up, as that one is no more powerful than the other in any nation in the world.

While I was not able to be present at the notification of Mr. McKinley to his nomination, I read in your esteemed journal, THE EVENING INDEPENDENT, an account of the speeches that were made, and it made me feel very glad that he had been congratulated with great honor.

It is well known that I have always been an independent thinker and a free lance in the arena of political science and that I always vote for the best man and for the principles that appeal to my honor and to my best judgment. The issues that are before the public this year are national ones and in this communication I will lay aside references to purely state and county matters as I have heretofore discussed in your valuable journal, viz., the school book question, and devote myself only to national questions.

First, the tariff: It will be the burning issue of this campaign, and we call for a re-enactment of the McKinley bill, to insure to us the return of prosperity and plenty, and a result that will surely follow if there is again spread upon our statute books that glorious work of jurisprudence, that masterpiece of legislation, that bears the name of our distinguished leader. Free trade was never designed to fill the dinner pail of the laboring man nor does it build the fire in the furnace nor blow the whistle of the factory.

For fear of jealousy existing, that people would think that I am a craver of an office, I write this without hope of reward or fear of attack from outsiders, as I do not want any office within my reach and I stand upon the principles of the Republican party and need fear no man. If anybody takes up the gauntlet that I have thrown down and sees fit to an-

swer, let them sign their own name or they will not be believed. Again acknowledging your courtesy, and respectfully submitting the above to the thinking people of the country, I am, Respectfully, JAMES COONEY.

## A RIOT PROCLAMATION

Mayor of Cleveland Issued One This Morning.

### STRIKER KILLED BY NON-UNIONIST.

The Young Fellow Had Been Knocked Off His Bicycle by the Mob—Used His Revolver—Narrowly Escaped Lynching. Militia Called Out.

CLEVELAND, July 3.—The mayor issued a proclamation declaring the riot act to be in force in the neighborhood of the Brown Hoisting company's works this morning.

The strike at the company's works has reached a point where the authorities as well as the strikers are in no mood for trifling. When the non-union men left the works at 5 o'clock last night there was rioting. Two hundred and fifty policemen emerged from the gates, guarding 53 workmen.

Strikers followed in a wagon and got badly clubbed by the police and several arrests were made.

Meanwhile a tragedy had taken place at the Brown works. Albert G. Saunders, a young student at Case School of Applied Sciences, whose father lives at 331 Prospect street, has been working for the Brown company during vacation for the practical knowledge it would give him. He did not leave with the non-union men under police guard, but mounted his bicycle and sought to reach home alone. As he turned up Hamilton street a knot of strikers saw him and shouted to him to stop. He did not obey, and they began to throw stones and bricks at him.

A brick struck him on the head and knocked him off his wheel, and he claims that after he was down they continued to stone him. Rising to his knees he drew his revolver and fired. The ball missed his assailants, sped across a vacant lot and buried itself in the breast of William Rettger, one of the strikers who was walking through an alley with several companions. Rettger was sent to a hospital, where he died in a few minutes. He was a single man, 25 years old, boarding on Broadway street, and was a brother of Pitcher Rettger of the Milwaukee Baseball club.

Patrolman Gibbons heard the shot fired and rushing up, seized Young Saunders and hurried him into the office of the Bishop-Babcock company. In a wonderfully short space of time a furious crowd, which packed the streets as far as the eye could reach, surged against the front of the office, demanding that Saunders be given up to it. Some one brought a rope and the cry to lynch him was raised. A few began to pry at the windows of the office, when Patrolman Gibbons, who was once a union workman, addressed the mob and partly quieted it. Two patrol wagon loads of police arrived and a guard was posted in front of the building.

Long before this Mayor McKisson, Police Director Abbott, Lieutenant Colonel Whitney of the Fifth regiment and others were gathered for consultation in the City hall. Word of the critical condition of affairs was telephoned to them from the Bishop-Babcock office and a request made for militia. The mayor responded by ordering the Cleveland City Guards and Company F to the scene of the riot. The guards arrived first, just as the mob was preparing for another effort to capture Saunders. As the soldiers came down the street the mob shrieked and howled and the guards were compelled to open a way for themselves with leveled bayonets. Several men and boys were wounded slightly by the soldiers. The guards formed in front of the office and just then Company F was seen coming.

Amid a frenzy of excitement on the part of the dense crowd, a patrol wagon was backed to the door of the office and Saunders was jerked into it and made to lie on the bottom. The guards formed around it with bayonets at "charge" and they forced their way down Hamilton street, part of the howling mob surging along with them. To heighten the excitement Detective Sprey, as warning stood up in the patrol wagon and shot his revolver into the air. The wagon and the soldiers proceeded rapidly until the crowd in front had thinned, when the guard opened ranks and the wagon sped on to the Central police station at a run. Saunders, whose head is badly cut up and his body a mass of bruises, is a prisoner charged with the killing of Rettger.

Company F, in command of Major Liebh, marched to the center of the crowd that remained behind. The soldiers were menaced and jeered. Major Liebh halted his men, drew his revolver and declared that upon the slightest attempt at violence he would give the command to fire. After that the noise ceased and the crowd scattered, the company returning to quarters.

### SHOT AT LUCKY BALDWIN.

A Woman Claiming He Wronged Her Tried to Kill Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Miss Lillian Ashley of Boston, whose case against E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin, the prominent capitalist and horseman, for seduction under promise of marriage has been on trial in the superior court here for several weeks, has created a sensation in the courtroom by walking over to Baldwin, drawing a revolver and firing at his head.

A bystander knocked the weapon aside in time to save Baldwin's life, and the only injury was a slight grazing of the scalp. The woman was removed to the city prison, and it is believed her mind is unbalanced.

## ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

Lutherans to Enjoy Another Gathering.

### IT WILL MEET AT ST. PAUL'S.

The Programme to be Carried Out by the Representatives of Various Synods Who Will Assemble Here July 7.—What the Other Churches are Doing.

An interesting conference is to be held at St. Paul's church on Tuesday next, July 7, at 10 a. m. This is to be a free or informal conference of Lutheran ministers of northeastern Ohio, irrespective of synodical connection. The Lutherans all adhere to the Augsburg Confession of A. D. 1530, though they are divided into various synods having no connection. In other words, many of the synods formed in earlier years, before the days of railroads, in different parts of the United States, were never united into one general body, because some were stricter in adhering to the doctrines and practices of the church, while others were more lax. In late years there is a movement toward conservative Lutheranism in all parts of the church; that is, they are beginning to inquire for the old ways, and the members of different synods are beginning to confer and discuss their differences and agreements. These meetings are unofficial; they are neither authorized by the several synods, nor do they bind or compromise the members who attend them; hence they are called free conferences. The present conference to be held at St. Paul's is the third of the kind held this year. They are growing in interest and in the number who attend them. Quite a number who have never attended them before have announced their intention to come.

St. Paul's church is, in connection with the Joint Synod of Ohio, one of the stricter synods. Following is the programme:

1. "What should be our attitude toward other churches?"—Theses by the Rev. W. N. Harley, of Canton, O., (Joint Synod.)
2. "The tenth article of the Augsburg Confession—On the Lord's Supper."—Paper by the Rev. C. E. Keller, Akron, O., (General Synod.)
3. "What is included under the term 'Adiaphora'?"—Paper by the Rev. D. M. Kemmerer, Sherodsville, O., (General Council.)
4. "Lutheran Books"—Talk by the Rev. D. H. Bauslin, D. D., Canton, O., (General Synod.)

### WILL SUCCEED HIMSELF.

So Says General Bovey, of Dennison, of Major McKinley.

CANTON, July 4.—A delegation of 700 people from New Philadelphia, Canal Dover and other points in Tuscarawas county arrived in this city at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon. They proceeded at once to Major McKinley's home, where an introductory address was made by Gen. W. A. Bovey, of Dennison. In the course of his speech General Bovey said that Major McKinley would not only be elected President of the United States, but he would succeed himself. The Major responded in a brief address of welcome, when the delegation presented him with the largest sheet of tin and the largest sheet of galvanized iron ever rolled in this country—the product of their own mills.

The delegation of colored voters from Massillon arrived shortly after 8 o'clock, and headed by the G. A. drum corps marched to the McKinley home, where they were presented by William Bell in an appropriate address. Major McKinley responded briefly but warily.

Major McKinley will spend the day quietly at home, and so far as is now known there will be no demonstration of any kind.

### HE DROPPED DEAD.

Frank Dager, a middle-aged resident of this city, died suddenly of paralysis of the heart, at the races, yesterday. He traveled for the Aultman Company.

### FROM EAR TO EAR.

Maximilian Deppish committed suicide Friday by cutting his throat from ear to ear. He was a resident of Linden avenue and committed the horrible deed in the upstairs of his home. He has had no work for six weeks and became despondent. Deppish was 55 years of age and leaves a wife, two daughters and two sons.

### MINTING WON.

The judge has decided that Minting, owned by James C. Streeter, of Massillon, was entitled to first place in the second heat of the trot which was pulled off on Thursday. Therefore, a deciding heat was not necessary Friday. Their decision was based upon the opinion that Minnetto's driver fouled Minting. Minting, who is a young horse, made a wonderful showing, exhibiting nerve, speed and steadiness. In the race Thursday Minting won the first and third heats, Minnetto securing first place in the second. The deciding test was postponed until today. The summary is as follows: Bell H., 8-4-3; Minnetto, 4-1-4; Minting, 1-2-1; Petrol, 2-3-2. Purse \$350.

### Marvelous.

The results attained right here at home have been marvelous. Hundreds of your neighbors who have used Wright's Celery Capsules are now well. They cure kidney, liver and stomach trouble, rheumatism, constipation and sick headache. Why pay \$1 every two weeks for a bottle of medicine when you can get treatment at 1 cent a day? Wright's Celery Capsules give 100 days treatment for \$1. Easy to take, no bad taste, do not gripe, backed by a bank to cure you or refund your money. Sold by Z. T. Baltzy, druggist.



The value of the mineral products of the United States has just been reckoned up for the year 1895, by David T. Day, chief of the division of mineral resources. It is a good thing to know that the total silver product of 1895 was \$60,766,800, and the gold product \$47,000,000.

It is a painful thought for thinking people that a political mountebank like Governor Algeid, of Illinois, is the dominating personage in the national convention of a great party. Governor Algeid stands for public disorder, mob rule, and states rights. The frightful degeneracy of the Democratic party is made manifest by mere examination of the names of its controlling influences. Its chief candidates for the Presidency are Bland and Boies, who chief political claims to consideration are adherence to a dishonest policy of repudiation and whose only personal distinctions are in herent opposition to the necktie habit.

The claims of these free silver people are interesting. John R. McLean's paper, the Cincinnati Enquirer, for instance, makes bold to say that Ohio will cast its electoral vote for a free-silver candidate.

"The nominee at Chicago," so says this cheerful boaster, "will lose the votes of a few of the Ohio bankers and their clients, who are more New Yorkers than Buckeyes. But he will gain all of the Populists and not less than 33 1/2 percent of the Republicans who voted in 1892 for the Republican candidate. We are perfectly confident that the Chicago nominee will be a trusted silver man; that he will receive the support of all the silver men of the country; that his election will be advocated by Boies, Blackburn, Bland, Matthews and Teller; that he will carry the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota and all of the trans-Mississippi states and all the South, except, perhaps, Maryland and Delaware."

#### A GREAT DOCUMENT.

The original draft of the Declaration of Independence was presented to Congress on July 1st. For three days it was debated. It was signed by John Hancock, president of Congress, on July 4, 1776. The declaration is in the hand of Thomas Jefferson. It was written from notes made by the committee, which committee appointed Jefferson and Adams a sub-committee to transcribe what had been offered. Because he was a clever penman, Adams insisted that Jefferson should put the matter in manuscript, which was done. While the whole committee are responsible for the ideas set forth, the verbiage is Jefferson's. The changes made from his first sketch are not material, although some things were objected to and cut out, and a few alterations made in what remained.

#### FARMING BY ELECTRICITY.

Farming by electricity and fertilizing by electricity are subjects of a kindred nature, that are interesting to land owners of this locality. THE INDEPENDENT is indebted to James Bayliss for a collection of interesting information on these subjects. It seems that the agricultural department is experimenting with electricity, as a means of stimulating the growth of plants, with encouraging results. Electric currents are found to have an effect upon the soil, causing more rapid and luxurious development to vegetable growth than nature unaided can induce. The cost of operating dynamos is an effectual barrier to the use of electricity under ordinary circumstances, but the mere discovery is one of great importance and time will doubtless witness the perfection of some system for its practical application. The obstacles in the way of plowing, harrowing and so on by electric power are fewer and a number of tests have already been made with electric plows which demonstrate to the satisfaction of the inventors, at least, the practicability of the plan. The electric plow, in its present state, looks something like a street sweeper, although smaller, and is rigged up on wheels and managed by a motorman who manipulates the guiding wheel and brake. Its use contemplates the availability of a feed wire to which the plow is connected by a long trolley wire which is wound or unwound as the machine nears or departs from the feed wire. The figures and statements made in the data supplied by Mr. Bayliss show that these projects are in their infancy, but many more projects far more visionary a few years ago, are now generally accepted and utilized in the work-day world.

#### MAJOR MCKINLEY'S ORATORY.

No paper in the United States has belittled Major McKinley so persistently as the New York Sun. The few kind things it has had to say have been said briefly and grudgingly. Therefore, it is the more surprising to read in its editorial column this frank and handsome compliment:

"Several months ago Major Handy, of

the Chicago Times-Herald, recorded his personal impression of Major McKinley as an orator. Having accompanied the candidate on a speech-making expedition through some of the central Western states, Major Handy reached the conclusion that there had been a remarkable change in McKinley's oratory since the days when he used to deliver very earnest but somewhat unimaginative and uninteresting speeches on the tariff in the House of Representatives.

"We were inclined to regard this opinion of Major Handy's as the result of political enthusiasm and personal loyalty rather than of strictly impartial observation. We had not read the speeches which Major Handy heard Major McKinley deliver. It seemed hardly possible that in the oratory of a man who had reached middle age new circumstances should suddenly develop a power and a charm not discernible in any of his earlier efforts. Yet now we are not sure that Major Handy was far wrong.

"It will be remembered that something of the same nature happened in the case of Gen. Harrison. When he was in the Senate the galleries never filled with eager auditors upon notice that Ben Harrison, of Indiana, was about to deliver a set speech. But after he became President he surprised everybody by his aptness, grace, wit and good taste of such occasional remarks as he uttered from time to time as he went hither and thither and encountered his fellow citizens. Harrison's little speeches, semi-political and semi-social, are justly regarded as models of their kind.

#### THE BOOM IN BEER.

Mr. Kopp Says the Demand is Increasing Everywhere.

The brewers' association's fiscal year closed on July 1. Anton Kopp's accounts show an increase in sales over the preceding year of 823 barrels, or \$5,761. Mr. Kopp says there is a corresponding increase in the beer traffic throughout the state.

#### Mr. Lynch's Peculiar Reply.

The Rev. Fr. Muller, of Navarre, received a letter from President Lynch, of the Canton-Massillon Street Railway Company, on Tuesday, in answer to an inquiry in regard to Navarre's prospect of an electric car service. The writer said that at present the company was busy building an extension in the south end of Canton to which the citizens had subscribed liberally. Also that the citizens of Navarre had not manifested faith enough in the line to invest a few dollars toward its construction.

#### Olga Nethersole's Carmen in London.

The critic of the London Sketch thus elaborates the interpretation of the title role of "Carmen" by his townswoman, Olga Nethersole: "The coarseness of Miss Nethersole is neither needful nor pleasing. 'Carmen,' after all, presents a creature of some charm, and the noticeable feature of Miss Nethersole's work was lack of charm. It showed great cleverness without genius and had even touches of the comic and the grotesque. Her exit in the third act on hands and knees would probably have excited yells of derision if the darkness had not hidden it from most of the house, while the noises she made when dying caused no little laughter. It was all very well, having portrayed Carmen as a kind of beast, trying to make her die as a brute, but the effort, as a whole, reminded one too much of a pig sticking. I have always had a hearty belief in the ability of Miss Olga Nethersole, but begin to feel that the craving for notoriety at any price will render her gifts of small value."

#### An Old Time Concert Singer.

Mme. Antoinette Sterling, who is visiting in the United States at present, is as enthusiastic an American as ever spent the most of her life in a foreign country. Musical engagements have kept her in England for a score of years or more, and now in returning to her own country she is thrilled by the rush and vigor of life, by the brilliancy of color and sunlight after the quietness and grayness of the seagirt island which has been her home. Since she crossed the ocean another generation has grown up to which her name is unfamiliar. Only the veterans remember her fame as a concert singer in New York and other eastern cities, and only the travelers are aware that her name on a programme today will fill any hall in England. Her first concert in the mother country brought her the greatest triumph which London had accorded to any singer for 40 years, and the popularity she won in a night has never waned.

#### Bismarck on Music.

The Musical Courier reproduces some interesting remarks on music made by Bismarck in the course of a recent interview. "I don't care for music that is paid for," he said, "but there is nothing I like better than music at home." He added that he once could play himself and was sorry that he hadn't continued, for "music is a faithful companion in this life." Music, again, for its power on the masses, he values greatly. The German song, he considers, was one of the greatest agents in bringing about German unity. And he adds, "Our alliance with Austria would not be so intimate if Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven had not lived there, thus creating a true artistic bond of union between us."

#### Sardou's Debt to His Wife.

The first success of M. Victorien Sardou, the French playwright, was owing entirely to his first wife. He was starving in a garret and dying of typhoid fever, when a poor actress, living in the same building, nursed him back from the gates of death. She married him and introduced him to the theatrical world of Paris.

#### Simplicity.

I am convinced, both by faith and experience, that to maintain one's self on this earth is not a hardship, but a pastime, if we will live simply and wisely, as the pursuits of the simpler nations are still the sports of the more artificial.—Thoreau.

#### TRUTH ABOUT TURKEY.

Minister Terrell on the Armenians and Their Persecutors.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, June 22.—I went to the state department the other day to examine some late and interesting reports from Turkey and was led to look into various old documents which gave me a genuine surprise. That we are a truly great people all Americans know, but it is not so generally known, I fancy, that our diplomats have taught the old world fellows many new and successful tricks, and an important part of what is supposed to be distinctively European policy was really projected by Americans. Even the regular readers of the daily papers are just beginning to discover that our man in Constantinople is the envy of all the other diplomats there because of the remarkable success he has had with the grand vizier.

All the Texans here were full of enthusiasm about Minister Terrell when he left us, and so far as I can see the record fully justifies them. The minister himself declined to talk for publication, but in the social circle and especially with the Texas men he conversed with great freedom, and while avoiding, of course, any official disclosures said a great deal of interest, from which I am permitted to quote a few sentences: "I confess to a feeling of pride and think all Americans may well be proud of the fact that in all the recent troubles not one of our countrymen has been personally injured. Some property has been destroyed, but the grand vizier has always been ready to make reparation as I have been to ask it. In fact, I may say that in some instances he has even anticipated my request for complete details, and in a general way it should be added that he and his assistants are wonderfully shrewd diplomats and understand the position of the United States quite as well as we do ourselves. They know that we can have no possible interest in meddling with Turkish affairs, and that all we do is for the good of humanity. This may be the main cause that, while men of nearly all other nations have suffered, Americans have been as safe in Turkey as at home.

"A few elementary facts about Turkey, and in fact all Asia, are overlooked by most western people. The most important, perhaps, is that the term 'Christian' in all that country is an ethnic one. It means a race or a nation rather than any particular form of faith. Thus the peaceful, industrious Armenians at home, the tricky as well as the honest traders in the cities, the



MINISTER A. W. TERRELL.

offshoots of European merchant vessels and the half savage robbers and murderers of the Greek highlands are all Christians. In some of the ports the scum of other countries around the Mediterranean and the worst part of the sailor class, together with a considerable portion of outcasts both male and female, are gathered in what is called the Christian quarter, and it is perfectly natural that to the better class of Mohammedans the name should suggest the vilest of mankind. In short, Christian simply means those who are not Jews or Mohammedans, and consequently includes some very bad people. If all the convicts of this country were sent to Asia, they would be called Christians. It depends, therefore, a good deal on the province in which the Mohammedans live as to what their idea of a Christian is. The missionaries are generally regarded as good and earnest men and women, and the ministers of Christian nations and the better class of their citizens who travel in Turkey are very highly regarded. My honored predecessors have also done much to give the Turks a good opinion of us. General Lew Wallace was very highly regarded, and James Russell Lowell, who merely visited Turkey while he was ambassador to Spain, made a fine impression. I believe he also formed a pretty high opinion of the Turks."

It is only justice to add that the recent report of formal complaints against Minister Terrell by the missionaries was a mere newspaper "fake." Mrs. Helena Lewis of Brooklyn, who is an authoress and translator of foreign works, has put on file a very warm eulogy of Mr. Terrell, stating her personal experience while in Turkey, and in general it may be said that the state department files are quite complimentary to him. He will, however, on arrival at his post find an entirely new trouble in the island of Crete, but his friends here are sublimely confident that he will deal with it successfully.

J. H. BEADLE.

#### It Took.

A young man in New Orleans, while waiting to see a physician in the latter's office, took occasion to manicure his nails with an ivory instrument that lay on the table. A few days later his finger tips became so sore that he was obliged to consult the doctor again. He then learned that he had cleaned his finger nails with a vaccine point, and it had "taken" beautifully.—San Francisco Argonaut.

#### THE STUDIOUS GIRL.

An Interesting Letter From a Young Ladies' College.

Mass Between the Sexes for Education.

Health Impaired by Incessant Study.

The race between the sexes for education is to-day very close.

Ambitious girls work incessantly over their studies, and are often brought to a halt, through having sacrificed the physical to the mental.

Then begin those ailments that must be removed at once, or they will produce constant suffering. Headache, dizziness, faintness, slight vertigo, pains in the back and loins, irregularity, loss of sleep and appetite, nervousness and blues, with lack of confidence; these are positive signs that women's arch enemy is at hand.

The following letter was received by Mrs. Pinkham in May, one month after the young lady had first written, giving symptoms, and asking advice. She was ill and in great distress of mind, feeling she would not hold out till graduation, and the doctor had advised her to go home.

College, Mass.

You dear Woman:— I should have written to you before, but you said wait a month. We are taught that the days of miracles are past. Pray what is my case? I have taken the Vegetable Compound faithfully, and obeyed you implicitly and, am free from all my ills. I was a very, very sick girl. Am keeping well up in my class, and hope to do you and myself credit at graduation. \* \* My gratitude cannot find expression in words. Yours sincerely

MARY

P. S. Some of the other girls are now using the Compound. It benefits them all.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only safe, sure and effectual remedy in such cases, as it removes the cause, purifies and invigorates the system, and gives energy and vitality.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no better or pleasanter way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventative of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

#### FEWER BLOOMER GIRLS.

Many of Them Have Gone Back to the Skirt in New York.

The passing of the bloomer girl is almost complete. Any one gifted with observant eyes who spends a couple of hours of any fair afternoon watching the bicycles go by on a favorite thoroughfare will need no other demonstration. Last year when the season closed there were plenty of bloomer girls, but during the winter their costumes underwent a decided change, and when they started out in the spring again the bloomers were discarded. It is more than possible that in every one of the very few cases in which a woman bicycle rider still clings to bloomers it is because the wheel she owns has a diamond frame, and she can neither ride it in skirts nor afford to buy a new machine with a low frame. Frequenters of the Boulevard have noticed the steady decline of the bloomer with a good deal of interest. It is a not infrequent occurrence to hear one old rider comment to another that such and such a woman has quit bloomers and gone back to skirts. Two of the early morning regulars were trundling up to Claremont recently when a young woman in an extremely neat suit came sailing down the road.

"Look at that girl," said one to the other. "That's one of the prettiest suits I've seen, and it makes a great change in her appearance. Last year she used to ride in blue bloomers, and her outfit was about the homeliest I ever saw. It's surprising what a change in appearance a dress makes."—New York Sun.

#### WIT OF THE WHEEL.

When a maiden lady offers to give up a collection of Angora cats for a second hand bicycle you may know that this is really the cycle cycle.—New York Recorder.

Mrs. Farmer—Why do you walk the roads in this aimless manner year in and year out? Weary Watkins—Because I ain't got no bicycle.—Indianapolis Journal.

Catchings—I suppose, doctor, the bicycle is also hurting your business? Doctor—Yes; the surgeons are securing most of the patients now.—Philadelphia North American.

Mrs. Scorch—I thank heaven for one thing at any rate. Mr. Scorch—What's that? Mrs. Scorch—You can't say I don't ride a wheel like your mother used to.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A large dog went mad upon seeing some women in bloomers in Chicago a few days since. This dog no doubt thought, like the men do, that the women were trying to rob him of his pants.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

"Still taking up collections to send flames to the heathen?" asked the sarcastic man. "Oh, dear, no," answered the earnest woman. "They insist on getting bicycles now before they will even think of becoming converted."—Indianapolis Journal.

#### Why the Crook Confessed.

Newspaper men are sometimes taken into the confidence of persons in public life and told the "inside" of matters for their own information. It is not often, however, that criminals care to divulge their secrets to reporters, either for publication or "proof of good faith." An exception to this order of things happened to the writer.

A well known crook, after having been chased about from pillar to post by the detectives, was finally captured in one of the down town saloons by two of the city force, who are close to the top of the ladder in the police department. The fellow made no resistance, but promised to go along peaceably. The officers had no sooner started for the station house with their prisoner, whom they neglected to handcuff, than he made a break for liberty and got away. The officers made every effort to capture him, and every officer on the force was told to look out for him.

The crook made his way to the lower part of Alleghany, and, going to a telephone, called up the newspaper office and asked the writer to come to a certain place and get a good story. The writer went to the place he indicated and the man told his story. It was merely his version of the trouble he got into and an account of the clever manner in which he had escaped from the two officers of the police force. He wanted the officers "roasted" for allowing him to get away so easily, and had run the risk of being recaptured solely for the purpose of venting his spite upon the natural enemy of all criminals. He knew that he would have time to get away after the interview. The fellow was afterward captured and sent to prison in punishment for some of his many criminal acts.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

#### The Rosebud Habit.

"People when once addicted to a habit," remarked a member of the Southern Athletic club, "find it extremely difficult to break away even if they would. A friend of mine, who is a prominent dealer in hides and cattle products, doing business on South Peters street, is absolutely a slave to the habit of wearing roses in his buttonhole. I have known him for a number of years, yet during the entire period of our acquaintance I have never seen him without the customary nosegay on the lapel of his coat. If he loses one, he hunts a florist's shop and buys another. Winter or summer it is the same thing. When I twitted him about it, he said that he had worn rosebuds so long that he could not transact his business or feel comfortable unless the posy was in his buttonhole. His father had done the same thing before him, and in addition to this my friend often found it impossible to sleep unless a vase of roses was on the table in his room at night. He is an absolute rosebud fiend."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Gayety pleases more when we are assured that it does not cover carelessness.—Mme. de Staël.

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# CAYLOR'S BALL GOSSIP

## The Reorganization of the Fickle Phillies.

### PATRONS HAVE LOST PATIENCE.

Players Fleesby and Lean—Childs of Cleveland Handicapped, but Successful—Anson Offers Odds on Himself—Berkett Leads the League Batting.

Baseball in Philadelphia is as unsettled as the mind of a summer girl or as the weather in March. In the early spring all eyes were centered upon the Quaker team, and but for the experience of other years they would, by their initiatory work, have become favorites in the pennant race. Every one, however, remembered the in and out playing of the team during former seasons and the wise observer said, Wait. The wait was not so long this year as formerly, for the break came a little earlier than usual. From the work of a formidable candidate for pennant honors the Phillies fell off to form which if maintained would nearly land them at the bottom of the column before the season ends.

It is no surprise, therefore, that the owners and managers of the club have finally made up their minds to reorganize the team; to weed out and transplant. Individually the Philadelphia team is very strong; collectively it is weak. When a body of players passes through several successive seasons without doing much good for the club, the most sensible policy is to reorganize, weed out and inject new blood. In many cases star players represent the fault and should be disposed of. Boston found its team growing useless last year on account of internal dissensions which would not heal. The club, therefore, got rid of Nash and McCarthy. The indications are that the pruning process was not close enough.

Boston attended to its reorganization between seasons. Philadelphia is driven to it in midseason. President Lincoln sounded a warning against swapping horses while crossing a stream, but every case has its exception, and I presume the Philadelphia club people are justified in the radical course they have recently taken up.

After a series of disappointments running through several years, whereby their team has raised their patrons to the pinnacle of hope only to plunge them into the mire of disappointment, the club officials have given up their faith in the collection of players and have decided to reorganize in medias res. They frankly acknowledge that they surrender all expectation of winning this year's pennant and realize that by maintaining their present team they have little to hope for in the future. They accordingly begin to trim for future championships. Old players who slump annually just when their services are most needed will be exchanged for new material, and a reorganized team of Phillies will be in the field before August.

Bitter as may be the thought of abandoning the 1896 fight before it is half over, the club's patrons must acknowledge the wisdom of the course adopted by the management. It is heroic policy and proves the stability of professional baseball and the national league. When a club looks ahead several years, and by doing so makes immediate sacrifices, it announces to the world that its business has permanency.

Some of the players who will be exchanged by the Philadelphia may do much better with other clubs and in other cities. It is the experience of baseball managers that players often lose their usefulness by too much service for one club. Change of place frequently renews a player's declining abilities. In any case the reorganizing policy of the Philadelphia club will be watched with much interest. The plan was successfully worked by the Washington club, which since 1891 has gradually replaced its old players until only two of them, Maul and Maguire, remain. The result has been quite a success.

The remarkable playing of Second Baseman Childs of the Cleveland club calls to



SECOND BASEMAN CHILDS OF CLEVELAND. mind that very few men who were inclined to fattiness ever made good ball players. Childs is probably the best example of the exceptions, though Curtwright, Clements, Griffin and Lyons may be classed with him in lesser degree. Briody, Low Brown and a few other old timers made reputations on the diamond in spite of their fat.

Those players who are inclined to acquire overweight of soft tissue during the winter never last long. The annual training off is bound to tell in a few years, and they thereby lose their usefulness. The other extreme is in nearly the same predicament. Your lanky, long, skinny player can stand the strain of training less than the fat fellow. He is too apt to overtrain, which is not an infrequent result among League players. Sullivan of the Philadelphia overtrained last year and had to be sent to the seashore to recuperate before he was able to do his natural work on the team.

It is the brawny, large boned, coarse muscled man, like Jennings, Anson, Tebeau, Thompson, Delehanty, Lange, Tierman, Davis, Lachance, Long, Miller, Connor, Beckley and Joyce, who trails into condition most easily and last longest. With them may be classed the short, wiry man of the Keeler, Dahlen, Burke, Shoch, Mercer, Hoy, Hamilton, McGraw build. Overtraining is particularly common among the skinny players, and probably to that cause can be traced the reason for so many men like Whitney and Sullivan dying from consumption.

It is reported that Anson wants to bet \$500 to \$1000 that he will play ball until his club wins the League pennant. Rumor also has it that no speculator in chance has been found with courage to cover the bet. If this be true, it shows how firm is the popular belief that possibly a third genera-

tion may enjoy Uncle Adrian's antics upon the ballfield. Between Anson's perennial youth and his success in developing star ball players he seems to have some grounds for his proffered wager, but scarcely at that margin. Possibly there is a general reluctance to tempt the old man by a desire to save him \$500 to remain on the diamond another quarter of a century.

Anson is not losing any of his spiritual fire if he is getting a bit stiff in the joints. That he proved before 10,000 Chicago spectators recently, when he went up against Peitz during a game in regular upper cut five and take order. In his long career as a ball player it was Anson's first fight with fists upon the diamond.

Berkett scored his one hundredth base hit on June 24, being the first player in America to accomplish the feat for 1896. This indicates that his title of champion batsman last season was not a fluke, as many skeptical people pretended to believe. Batting is to a great degree a science, and Berkett has reduced his stick work to a principle. He never swings at the ball with a vicious sweep, but nearly always just meets it with the bat. It is a notable fact that most of the champion left handed batsmen secure a majority of their hits in left field. This is true of Berkett, Hamilton, Keeler and Childs. The reason they bat so often to left field is because they play for that spot by meeting the ball a trifle late and not swinging so hard—just meeting it. The left handed batsmen who swing with all their force and try to pull the ball around to right are sure to get the worst of it. The field can "lay" for them, and they bat more fly balls. Tierman and Van Haltron this year have changed their style of hitting to the Berkett-Keeler plan and are greatly profited thereby.

Speaking of Keeler reminds me that on the day when the Louisville club gave to Treadway his unconditional release Keeler made a single, a triple and a home run. Yet three years ago the president of the Brooklyn club traded Keeler for Treadway and chuckled because he believed he had got the best of Ned Hanlon. Baseball is a queer business. O. P. CAYLOR.

### SOME RING TALK.

Tom Tracey of Australia has sent a challenge to San Francisco to fight young Corbett.

Sharkey's neck is the most wonderful portion of his anatomy. It is greater than Sandow's.

Joe Walcott will be matched to meet Paddy Purcell at the new Bohemian club in New York on July 8.

Unless Tom Duggan and Tom Denny catch on in America pretty soon it is their intention to return to Australia.

Steve O'Donnell and Joe Goddard have been matched to fight in South Africa in October. The purse will be \$5,000.

O'Rourke and the Eureka club management, it is said, will insist on all boxing bouts being stopped on Long Island.

Solly Smith offers to make a ten round return match with Dolly Lyons and to forfeit all the purse if he does not make him stop or knock him out.

In Boston it is believed that Tom O'Rourke and George Dixon will soon resume their old relations, Dixon having discovered that good managers are scarce.

### CYCLING CHAT.

There are 11 cycle papers in Paris. In France, according to the tax list, one person in every 250 owns a wheel.

A grand cycle parade for July 10 is creating a big stir at Bridgeport, Conn.

Australia has four cycle factories and one wood rim plant, all of recent origin.

If speed limits should be defined, eight miles are about right for city travel and ten miles for the country.

A. C. Meixell, the well known professional racer, has been training at Tioga, N. Y., and is in good shape for the season's racing.

The latest invention for the safety of cyclists is the making of a pair of eye protectors, which will be known as "bicycle spectacles."

The Australian champion, J. W. Parsons, has started on a European tour and will participate in races with the leading continental riders.

The Irvington-Millburn course is to be turned over to a trolley line, so 'tis said, and will therefore not be available for road racing another year.

### Bicycle Coasting.

What started as a dare devil venture is now developing into a fad. Years ago hill climbing contests were all the go with wheelmen, and many of the records made then stand to this day. When the low frames were first introduced, there were large numbers of ordinaries in use, and it was then plainly apparent that the new invention greatly excelled the awkward machine that soon passed into disuse. The reckless riders of the early days of cycling coasted down the steep inclines with the speed of the wind and hazardous life and limb on the enterprise. Accidents were numerous, for the reason that the smallest stone or rut was sufficient to hurl the rider from his high seat, and not without severe injury. But those days have passed—with the ordinary. Today interest still centers in coasting, and during the present year more people are interested in it and more people enjoy it than has characterized any harmless sport that may be found in the wheel. To such end has this craze gone that scientists are even studying a problem regarding the best means to be employed in coasting.

One enthusiastic coaster has been making experiments and finds that when the seat is directly over the pedals, or nearer the center of the wheel base, so much further can a rider coast. Others have made further discoveries, and it is not unlikely that very soon the practice of putting the seat far forward will be in vogue with wheelmen everywhere.

### How "Scorchers" Spoil Club Runs.

In a recent issue of The Wheel an old clubman makes a vigorous protest against "scorching." "What makes me sore on 'scorchers,'" said he, "is the fact they are responsible for robbing me of a feature of cycling I used to enjoy very much—club runs. I know people say the riders of today no longer care to go off in a body and proceed at a steady, easy going gait, but the riders of today would be no different from those of five or ten years ago if it wasn't for those scorching nuisances. When two or three begin to scorch on a run, the second raters, or the nonscorchers, as they would call themselves, begin to scorch as well. No man likes to be left while he has any go left in him. You know it, and so do I.

"And yet you hear people wonder why there are not more club runs. Well, the scorchers is the reason just as sure as you and I are here. It is a shame, but that does not keep it from being a fact, just the same."

# OUR NEW WARSHIPS.

## VISIT TO THE BUREAU OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

Where Complex Computations Are Made. Our Present Navy Merely a Nucleus of One Many Times Greater—We Set the Pace For Other Nations.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A great deal is said in the newspapers nowadays about the policy of the government concerning foreign affairs and the prospects for sending a fleet here or there to protect American interests. Little is heard, however, about that particular branch of the navy department which is directly responsible for turning out the right sort of fighting ships and of keeping in order for emergencies those already in service. It was with a view to learning something of the methods which prevail in that branch, the bureau of construction, and of the personality of the man who directs its workings that I called the other day upon Commodore Philip Hichborn, chief constructor of the navy.

The chief constructor sat at a desk piled high with drawings of plans for the battleships and torpedo boats authorized by congress. The walls of his office were hung with photographs and water color paintings of vessels which he had superintended in design and construction, and in corners and on the mantels were profile models of warships and devices for making them effective in action. Chief Hichborn is a handsome man. He is not tall, but has broad shoulders and a good figure, slightly approaching corpulency. His iron gray beard is just long enough to barely hide the unique cravat which he always wears.

"You see, it's this way," said he in answer to a request to tell how shipbuilding is conducted by his bureau. "Congress takes the initiative in the matter by appropriating the money necessary to build the vessels. The appropriation bill specifies the character of the craft, fixes the displacement and designates the speed which must be maintained on the official trial. My bureau is charged with meeting these exacting successfully. Congress has told us the speed and size, and we start in by determining the number of guns nec-



COMMODORE PHILIP HICHBORN.

essary and settle on the lines or underwater form. A series of complex computations establishes the amount of power necessary to drive the vessel through the water at the desired speed. The weight of boilers, engines and appurtenances necessary to develop that speed being found, each contributive bureau is required to state in turn just what proportion of the whole ship is needed within its particular province. The result is a rough draft of the proposed ship, which the bureau of construction begins to modify, mature and develop along these lines where a margin of unassigned weight admits. More coal room, thicker armor, larger or more numerous guns and possibly a greater speed result. As regards strength, seaworthiness and stability the chief constructor must hold himself responsible."

Chief Hichborn thinks this singleness of responsibility and a uniform adherence to the design so formulated are good things. England and France, which we follow in many things connected with the construction of our ships, have been taught a wholesome and expensive lesson in that no number of men of equal authority, of varying experience and purpose, can design a successful ship of war. The chief constructor considers our present navy, in service and under construction, merely as a nucleus of a service many times greater, which the ever spreading commercial interests of the United States as well as the protection of our coasts will demand.

"I think that the character of our future ships must be regulated to meet such needs as the time suggests," he said, "but that battleships, first and foremost, must always constitute the true measurement of a nation's naval dignity and strength, and that the maintenance of an effective fighting force must be considered as a factor aside from that proportion undergoing repair at that time."

The United States navy at present includes three battleships and two other vessels that are commonly classed as such. Two others, the Kearsarge and the Kentucky, are under construction, and three more have been authorized by congress. Chief Hichborn was asked how our ships compared with those of European powers, and he answered that to make the comparison it was necessary to draw deductions from vessels of similar type and displacement. Judged by this method, the battleships Indiana, Oregon and Massachusetts, he said, were superior to any foreign craft of like displacement. Still greater advances were found in the Kearsarge and the Kentucky, and the three now being designed would probably be much in advance of similar vessels in European navies. Of the superiority of American design and construction over those of foreign nations Chief Hichborn is confident, and he thinks we set the pace in some features of shipbuilding which other naval powers would do well to imitate. J. H. BEADLE.



## APPLYING FERTILIZERS.

Drilling and Broadcasting—Distribution of Soluble Fertilizers.

The method to be used in applying a fertilizer depends primarily upon the efficiency with which the constituents of the fertilizer are distributed most thoroughly and uniformly throughout the portion of soil where the plant roots are. The effect of a fertilizer is lost so far as it does not reach the plant roots. In order to distribute small quantities of concentrated fertilizers over a broad area, it is well to dilute by mixing with some such substance as dry earth, road dust, sifted coal ashes or sand. As between applying fertilizers with the drill or by broadcasting, the best results are given sometimes by one and sometimes by the other method according to the crop and special conditions. Labor is saved by using the drill, while the best ultimate results appear more often to come from broadcasting, plowing or harrowing in according to circumstances. When a fertilizer is especially needed by a crop in its earliest stages, there is advantage in drilling it in with the seed. When concentrated fertilizers are to be distributed broadcast, it is desirable that they should be somewhat diluted.

Materials which are readily soluble can be scattered over the surface. After the first fall of rain they distribute themselves throughout the soil very completely and uniformly. Such materials are nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, soluble phosphates and soluble potash salts. These materials are preferably used in case of top dressing.

Materials which are not readily soluble are preferably well mixed through and beneath the soil. Thus, dried blood, bone meal, fish scrap and similar materials are best placed at greater or less depth beneath the soil, because under these conditions they become soluble more rapidly and are retained more surely by the soil.

Fertilizers which dissolve easily and diffuse through soil rapidly and which are not readily retained by the soil are best applied only when the crop is ready to utilize them. If put on too early, there is danger of their being leached from the soil and carried more or less beyond the reach of the plant and thus lost. Nitrates and, to a less extent, ammonia compounds come under this precaution. Hence it is not wise ordinarily to apply guano, ammonia compounds or nitrate of soda in the fall, except in climates which have a dry fall and winter. Their application should be deferred until spring. In wet springs ammonia compounds are preferably applied rather than nitrate of soda, or, if nitrate of soda is used, loss may be avoided by making several small applications instead of one at the start. Care should be



taken, however, not to make applications of nitrate of soda too late in the season, as the maturing of the crop will be retarded and there will be an excessive growth of stems and leaves. Fertilizers which do not dissolve readily or which do not diffuse through the soil rapidly are better applied to the land before the crop commences its growth. To this class belong stable manure, bone-meal, dried blood, tankage, cottonseed meal, ground rock and, to some extent, soluble phosphates and potash compounds.

In applying highly concentrated commercial fertilizers it is wise to prevent the fertilizer coming in contact with the seeds or foliage of plants. Fertilizers containing ammonia compounds should not be mixed with wood ashes, lime or Thomas slag (odorless phosphate), since some of the ammonia is likely to be lost.

### Improved Florida "Razorbacks."

Robert W. Farnas, secretary of the Nebraska state board of agriculture, gives in a circular issued by the department of agriculture the results of his experiments in cross breeding between Florida hogs and improved breeds of swine. He procured a pair of "razorbacks." The male he first crossed on two Red Duroc sows. The female product of this cross he again mixed by using a male Poland-China, and with the sows of this cross he used a large male Yorkshire. The results of this experimentation are most gratifying, showing an ideal hog for "family meat" and equally so for healthy, rusting characteristics and good bone support.

There are no indications of disease among these crosses. The native hogs are star rustlers, excellent feeders, prolific, and the sows the best of nursing mothers. These characteristics maintain in all the crosses made. The original Florida hog does not "put on fat" excessively, as do improved strains, nor do they grow so large nor mature so quickly. The quality of meat, however, is superb. After the first cross these

hogs fatten as readily and cheaply as any other breeds. Experts, from a market standpoint, would find them wanting in size of ham, not noticeable in second and third crossing. Size of animal in first cross might be objectionable, yet they run up to 200 and 250 pounds quickly and cheaply.

### Acreage in Arid Lands.

Of the land remaining unentered Arizona has 55,000,000 acres; California, 45,000,000; Colorado, 40,000,000; Idaho, 46,000,000; Kansas, 941,000; Minnesota, 5,000,000; Montana, 73,000,000; Nebraska, 10,000,000; Nevada, 61,000,000; New Mexico, 58,000,000; Oregon, 37,000,000, and Wyoming, 50,000,000. These immense tracts include great mountain areas which will be forever worthless for cultivation; but, as the Denver Field and Farm truly tells, they include also millions of acres of arid land which can be made fertile if money enough is spent in irrigating them.

### Does the Moon Affect Insomnia?

"The most singular case of insomnia of which I ever heard," said a well known physician, "is that of a friend of mine in a neighboring town, a lady of middle age.

"With the exception of her peculiar insomnia, she is in robust health. She is an uncommonly sound sleeper in the 'dark of the moon,' but as the new moon approaches its first quarter she is attacked with wakefulness. She can sleep only at long intervals during the night, and only a few minutes at a time.

"The sleeplessness increases with the falling of the moon, and by the time that stage in the moon's course is reached she is unable to obtain even the slightest slumber. She remains in a state of utter wakefulness until the moon begins to wane, when she gradually grows sleepy again.

"When the period of dark moon has arrived, she resumes her unbroken slumber. This condition has prevailed for more than ten years."—Pearson's Weekly.

# SALE OF FARM

"White Swan Farm" [containing] 110 acres, will be sold at public Sale, on the premises,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15th, 1896

At 1 o'clock p. m. This will be a bona-fide sale to the highest bidder. No reserve bids. TERMS—One-third down, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from day of sale.

White Swan farm is in every respect one of the finest, most productive, and most beautifully located farms in northern Ohio, situated on the Massillon Plains, three miles south of Massillon, and one mile north of Navarre, with about 112 rods of frontage on Massillon and Navarre road. The buildings are among the best in the county, for farm buildings; house contains nine rooms; bank barn nearly new, 42x90 feet. A never-failing well of water, with new wind pump, supplying house and barn with an abundance of the best water. There is no waste land on this farm. Every foot of it can be put under cultivation. For further information concerning farm, call at premises, or address,

J. E. BECK, Navarre, O.

By the heirs of John G. Beck, deceased.

# A HOME or a PLACE TO EXIST.

That is the question! Whether it is better to go to Benedict's where you can buy handsome House Furnishings at a small cost and have your home look bright, cheerful and comfortable, or make yourself and everyone around you feel blue with stingy, old worn-out pieces of out-of-date blemishes called furniture.

# MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE PRICES

WILL INTEREST YOU.

We Will DISCOUNT Anybody's Prices. TRY US.

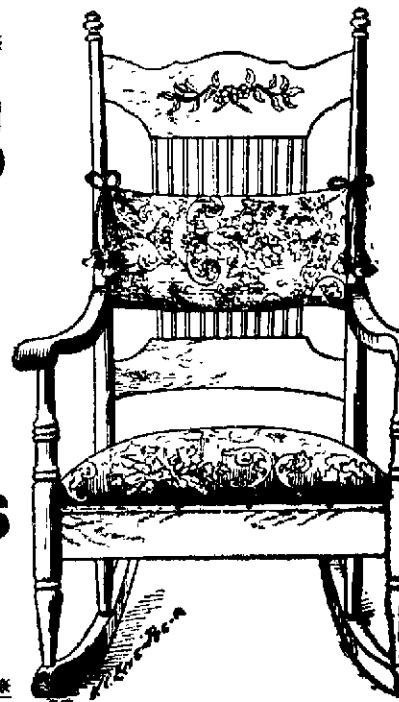
## OUR \$2.70 ROCKERS

are going rapidly. We cannot duplicate them.

Another car load of these

## \$1.20 Porch Rockers

JUST RECEIVED.



Only a few of those 18, 16, 14 yard Carpet Ends, all wool at 37c per yd

Gasoline Stoves and Refrigerators at Factory Prices.

It will pay you to trade at

# THE WHITE PALACE.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Holcomb are visiting relatives in Hudson.

Mrs. S. J. Patterson and daughter are in Chicago.

Isaac Bachtel is visiting friends in Wooster.

County school examinations will be held in Canton July 11 and August 8.

Richard Metz is dead. He was 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

A large number of school teachers are attending the summer term at Scioto college.

The salary of Postmaster Monnot, of Canton, has been increased from \$3,100 to \$3,200.

Miss Lulu Rempis, of Waterloo, Ind., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Oberlin, in Chestnut street.

Mr. John Jasper has been re-elected superintendent of the New York schools by a vote of 13 to 6.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Morgan and daughter, Hattie, will be the guests of Toledo friends for two weeks.

Miss Clara Wentzel, of Cleveland, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Schworm, in Chestnut street.

Brick layers began work on C. O. Olson's new building today. There are thirty men now employed on the structure.

Peter Christiansen, of Louisville, Ky., father of the Rev. C. Christiansen, a former pastor of St. John's church, is in the city.

Miss Verne Clark, of Wheeling, is the guest of Miss Grace Miller, in East Main street. Miss Clark will remain in the city two weeks.

The Buckingham Mission church of Canton, has purchased one of Messer & Co.'s fine matchless Messer pianos to be used in their church.

George Segrist, of Creston, has been appointed roadmaster of the southern division of the W. & L. E. railroad, the position formerly held by J. R. White.

Deputy Game Warden Caldwell wishes to again remind certain over-zealous sportsmen that the squirrel season does not open until Sept. 1, and that all violators of this law will be called to account.

Of the fifty-two persons who took the last state teachers' examination at Columbus, twenty-three failed, twenty-two were granted common school life certificates, and seven were granted high school life certificates.

George B. Eggert, who brought an action in Justice Sibley's court against the Standard Medicine Company, to recover \$264, alleged to be due as attorney fees, was given a judgment for the full amount on Thursday evening.

Conductor Ray Parks, of the inter-urban line, was painfully injured at the Yengling hill switch, Friday evening. He was shifting a trailer and was struck in the face by the running board of the motor car. A deep gash was inflicted.

The pupils of the Richville avenue school are proud of the fact that there have been only two cases of tardiness in the past five years. Miss Wiseman has been principal of the building, during which time good work has been done and excellent care taken of the buildings and grounds.

The worms that destroyed so many of the trees in the city parks, are not greatly injuring the beautiful poplar trees growing there. Every effort has been made to exterminate the pests, but their work of destruction is still going on. The park commissioners would be pleased to receive suggestions that would lead to the destruction of the worms.

The following places are now connected with the Central Union Telephone Company's line: F. A. Vogt, residence, No. 35; J. M. Neal, mill, No. 287; Standard Oil Co. warehouse, No. 288; S. A. Stalcup, residence, No. 219; S. R. Weirich, residence, 4 on 261; J. M. Schuckers, No. 50; A. J. Paul, residence, 7 on 262; Jerome Shepley, residence, No. 271.

The Rev. H. A. Schmidt, of Salem, pastor of the Lutheran church of that place, died Thursday at his home. The funeral took place on Friday, the Rev. L. H. Barry, of Massillon, officiating.

Mr. Schmidt was in this city early in June in attendance at the Lutheran Synod, and then appeared in fair health. His death will surprise and shock many friends.

Miss Alice Burton gave a dinner on Wednesday evening at the Burton residence, in East Main street, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Kent Jarvis, of St. Louis, who are visiting Massillon relatives. The guests were Mrs. C. E. Schmettan, Miss Wales, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Arnold, and Messrs. Clarence McLain, John E. McLain, Arvine Wales and Per Lee Hunt.

Mr. Ian Jackson, of Akron, who has just completed his second year in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, entertained a little group of the friends of his host, Mr. F. F. Taggart, at the Massillon Club, Thursday afternoon, with an informal song-recital. He was assisted by Miss Harrison, Miss Barney, of Cleveland, and Mr. Chester Searle. Mr. Jackson has a superb voice, and is the leading tenor of the choir of a prominent Philadelphia church.

Miss McLain gave a dinner of eighteen covers, Thursday evening, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Kent Jarvis, of St. Louis, and Mrs. Carl Schmettan, of Toledo. The table center piece was a bowl of smilax and ferns. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis, Mrs. Schmettan, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. McLain, Mrs. Mary Corns, Miss Wales, Miss Hunt, Miss Burton, Miss Clara Burton, Messrs. Wm. A. Ulman, John E. McLain, James K. Peacock, Arvine Wales, Per Lee Hunt, Clarence and Harry McLain.

The Central Union Telephone Company will spend \$3,000,000 to make extensive improvements in its lines and in its service. To this end, says the Wooster Republican, a mortgage calling for \$3,000,000, and covering the property of the Central Union Telephone Company in over 100 counties in Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, and given to the Illinois Trust and Savings Company, of Chicago, has been executed. Recorder Schaffter this week received a copy of the mortgage for record in Wayne county.

## WHEELING IN BARBADOS.

The Most Prosperous and Thickly Populated Island in the World.  
[Special Correspondence.]

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, June 20.—About a month ago I resolved to strike out for a new field. I had wheeled pretty much all over the United States, and the scenery, though diversified enough at first, was getting rather monotonous.

Florida, to be sure, gave me a taste of something semitropical, but what I wanted was a decided change both in nature and climate. So I kept on through Florida to Tampa, where I took a steamer for Havana, and there I found the needed change, but not exactly of the sort I had desired.

In the first place, the Cuban roads are wretched; in the second, the Spaniards won't let you ride them, poor as they are. General Weyler has stretched what he calls a "trocha" across the island from north to south, in order to keep the rebels east of it from going west and the rebels west of it from going east. It doesn't seem to scare the rebels any, for when they want to break through it they just take a hop, skip and a jump and then grate their thumb and fingers at the discomfited Spaniards from the opposite side. But the trocha was too strong for me, and so, not relishing the prospect of a month or two in Morro castle, I left for Jamaica.

In that island, belonging to the English, I found both rest and security, and what astonished me greatly, some of the best roads I had ever wheeled over in my life.

I would advise the cyclist who wants to revel in tropical scenery and view some of the grandest mountain forms in the world to go to Jamaica. It is a healthy island—that is, not more people die there of fevers in the summer than perish of pneumonia in New York in winter—and the climate is perfection.

Make your start early in the morning after a cup of black coffee and a roll and tie up about 9 or 10 o'clock till 3 or 4 in the afternoon. There are nice little inns at convenient distances along the coast as well as in the hills, and you will meet people everywhere kind and obliging. I myself found the white people so hospitable that I could hardly get away and was obliged to leave with most pressing invitations to stop a week or so at "pens" and plantations held over till another season.

In the vicinity of the capital—Kingston—the wealthier part of the people live at a little distance from town in charming seats which they call "pens," where they are surrounded with shade and where also they "surround" some of the most attractive beverages I ever imbibed.

From Jamaica the Royal Mail steamer took me direct to Barbados, another English island of the same sort as its sister, but a little more so, for, while Jamaica has been in British possession but 200 years and a little over, Barbados has been British ever since it was found by English sailors, which was just four years after our pilgrim fathers landed on Plymouth Rock, up in Massachusetts.

The early settlers of Barbados were not exactly of the same stock as the fathers and the Puritans, but they did the best they could under the circumstances, and not having any Quakers to persecute imported negro slaves to work their sugar plantations. In fact, they imported so many that, with their increase, the blacks soon outnumbered the whites and have kept up their numerical superiority ever since.

This "tight little island" is only 21 miles in length and contains only 166 square miles, but it shows a population of 185,000, or over 1,000 to the mile. Even China, populous as it is, can't "go much better" than this, and the Badians are very proud of the fact.

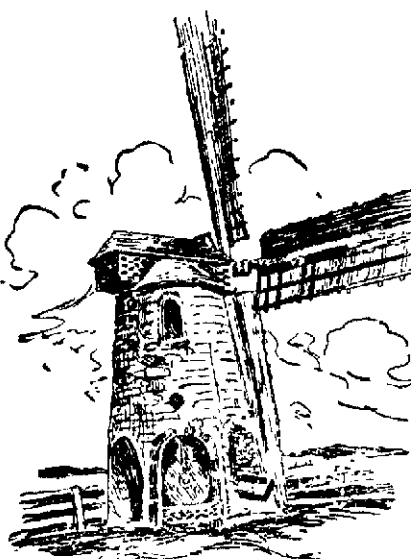
When wheeling around the island, there is but one rule to follow—always keep to windward. The wind blows nearly always from one direction, from the east, so when you see a bunch of "blackbirds" in the distance invariably steer east and let the wind blow from you to them. They may object, but that's their lookout. If you go to the leeward, you are lost, so the local wheelmen tell me. There is wind enough in Barbados to furnish all the power the islands will ever require.

There are not many wheels here, but the number is increasing, for in the matter of keeping up with the world the Badians are not at all backward.

If it were not for the vast stretches of sugar cane, miles and miles of it, the cocoa palms and tropical scenery generally, one might imagine himself in old England itself, for the white people and the architecture are surely English.

One of the most beautiful features of the island is the church architecture. Everywhere near to Bridgetown and in the country districts you will find a Gothic chapel embowered in ivy and with a real old English churchyard adjacent. There are schools and colleges, too, founded 200 years ago. Altogether, with its proud but hospitable people, its sweet climate, its delightful vegetation, Barbados is not a bad place to visit, with or without a "bike," and I for one am very glad our English brothers own it.

FELIX IMRAY.



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FELIX IMRAY.

## WORDS OF WARNING.

RAPID DESTRUCTION OF SALT AND FRESH WATER FISH FOOD.

An Extension of the Jurisdiction and Facilities of the United States Fish Commission Called For—An Ounce of Prevention and Quick Application.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, June 29.—Five years ago a Cape Cod fisherman caught a fish so strange to him that he carried it to the United States marine laboratory at Wood's Holl for the scientists to identify. He was paralyzed by learning it was a codfish. The fish which had given the cape its name had so long disappeared from the adjacent waters that its very appearance had faded from familiar knowledge. Fifty years ago cod fishing was a staple industry of the New England littoral. Now such smacks as seek this prey must sail nearly 1,000 miles to the Grand banks to find it in abundance. The United States fish commission a few years ago put into the sea at Gloucester what was estimated to be 200,000,000 fry, but the result has not yet declared itself. So, too, the mackerel and halibut catch, fishes of the greatest commercial importance, has steadily declined in the north Atlantic waters, at least as a matter of inshore fishing. The prices of the salted product, the value of which to the masses is of first class importance, have steadily risen in the market. This diminution of supply, however, has not been so perceptible on account of the development of the canning industry since the war. By this means oysters, lobsters and salmon in a fresh condition have been put on the market and made to take the place of stock fish.

This is equivalent to saying that the increase of demand over supply has been divided, and that other fish originally immune from the tremendous drain have been caught into the vortex of man's needs. It is many years since salmon have almost disappeared from eastern rivers, so that now only a few are found in the Kennebec. A hundred years ago all our rivers swarmed with this noble fish. The writer has seen an old indenture wherein the hiring on a New England plantation expressly protests that he is not to be fed more than twice a week on salmon. Had it not been for the great efforts made by the United States and state fish commissions the shad would have long since been exterminated from our estuaries.

Professor Huxley took the ground, some years before his death as the result of long observation that nature, through the enormous fecundity which she has bestowed on fish life, has taken all needful precaution against the inevitable. If 1 out of 500,000 of the spawn of a single codfish, for example, reached development without being destroyed, it would suffice for the sustenance of cod life. But here man comes in with his prodigious and constant assault on the reserves of these survivors. Mr. Huxley's estimates of England's North sea fisheries made the herring catch not a whit less than that of 50 years ago, but the great scientist did not take into account the certain diminution of the finer sorts of fish, such as turbot, sole and plaice, which are constantly becoming more costly in the English markets. The oyster and the lobster, though the English have begun to practice the methods of arcachon and other French marine nurseries, are threatened with early and complete extinction in their waters.

In this country both the oyster and the lobster have also suffered, eminently so in the case of the delicious crustacean. Less than half a century since lobsters weighing from 12 to 15 pounds were very common, and they were so plentiful as to be within the reach of the poor. But with the war made on them by the canneries and the practically unrestricted greed of man few but stunted specimens are now seen in the fish stalls. It is quite safe to predict in the case of this splendid sea food that it will cease to be in our waters in less than another half century unless the United States claims jurisdiction out of the hands of the states and makes a strict and uniform law protecting the fish. This and the experiments of the United States fish commission in artificial lobster culture will alone insure salvation.

As to that still more important product, the oyster, in spite of all the efforts made to favor the propagation of the spat among the more intelligent fishermen, the increase in the oyster supply does not keep pace with that of population. Here the cannery again "gets in" its deadly work. The Chesapeake bay fishing, the greatest natural oyster nursery in the world, is fast giving out, and unless oystermen adopt more instructed and skillful methods one can scarcely forecast results. The northern oyster beds hold their own, but the southern grounds are steadily deteriorating in quantity and quality, and the future of the oyster mainly depends on these beds.

Even on the Pacific coast the marvelous wealth of the fisheries has been badly overtaxed. The story of the salmon in the rivers of California, Oregon and Washington is too well known to be rehearsed. The cannery owners are already beginning to look to Alaska as their future field of operation. The magnificent Pacific sea fisheries contribute an encouraging element to the situation. But far better than to repeat our old wasteful methods and impoverish that rich field unduly, which ultimately, with the increase of population, will teach the same lesson afresh, is it to obey the lesson now. We need an extension of the jurisdiction and facilities of the United States fish commission and the subordination of all state law and machinery to that central supervision.

Pisciculture in this country has stirred the wonder and emulation of the world. But we need a more thorough government supervision of the questions involved in the management of the fisheries. It is the ounce of prevention which is worth the pound of cure.

G. T. FERRIS.

## TILLMAN'S SOCIAL SIDE.

The South Carolinian at His Best—An Evening at the Executive Mansion.  
[Special Correspondence.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 29.—Ben Tillman is unquestionably one of the remarkable men of the time—a homely example of what may be achieved by sheer domineering force of character. But a little while ago he was comparatively unknown even in his native state, and the men among whom he had been reared looked upon his first efforts at public speechmaking with astonishment. Today it is alleged, and not without truth, that he carries the majority vote of his people in his inside pocket.

The famous phrase "16 to 1 or bust," with which he shocked the dignity of the United States senate, has become almost a party slogan. The "pitchfork" with which he proposed to lift President Cleveland out of his boots is already a party emblem that may be seen everywhere in the up country of South Carolina on the cravats and coat lapels of his followers.

Wherever Tillman speaks his strong language makes him a conspicuous target for criticism—makes him friends and foes. Call him a Prohibitionist, and he will point to his state dispensary law, under which, with certain restraints, is permitted the widespread sale of liquor. Denounce him as an anarchist or a communist, and he will indignantly reply that he is a Jeffersonian Democrat. In short, he seems to invite opposition in any shape and comes up smiling and stouter than before. Men rough and blunt in speech as himself hang upon his words with enthusiasm. Other citizens regard him as a worthy second to Robespierre and ready to sacrifice all but personal honor to ambition. No one doubts either his moral or physical courage. But there is another side to this unique individuality not so generally understood, and it has recently fallen to my privilege to look upon it under the most favorable conditions. I never had seen Senator Tillman and therefore was not prepared for the agreeable disappointment that followed an introduction to him by Governor John Gary Evans of South Carolina. Seated on the broad piazza of the executive mansion with an infant daughter in arms, his manner restful, yet hearty, after the style of all Carolinians, his face reflecting the content of happy domestic environments and apparently without a care on his mind, he looked like anything but the political and dangerous breeding demagogue of the public prints.

Conversation soon took a general turn, and the quickness of public affairs being avoided, one saw him at his best as a broad minded, liberal, adaptive all round talker. Remarkably well informed on general topics, he was equally at home in jest and repartee, tripping lightly "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," and with never a sign of the coarseness which the unfair among his enemies say is characteristic of his speech.

Physically, Ben Tillman is tall, straight as an Indian, with a figure well knit together and so finely proportioned that it conveys an instant impression of endurance and strength. His hair is dark and wavy; his forehead is what phrenologists call "bravely," his mouth large and firm and chin suggestive of indomitable will. One eye was destroyed by sickness in childhood, but there is enough intensity about the other to penetrate a 2 inch plank. Taking the features as a whole, in repose they are severe if not grim, somewhat Grantlike in expression, as when he said he proposed to fight it out on that line if it took him all summer; but, lighted up with the natural playful humor of the man, Tillman has been called positively handsome.

One may see at a glance that he is a person of strong passions and quick resolves. He has shown these in a hundred contests on the hustings, where his outspoken sentiments invited the friction in which he seems to revel.

Governor Evans is an admirable performer on the piano. He also sings like a master, and when the suggestion was made to adjourn from the piazza to the music parlor I met with a ready second from the senator, who dryly remarked that he, too, had a voice and a favorite song—"Ben—Bolt or Bust."

Tillman didn't sing it with precisely those words, but he made a very creditable presentation of the original and then started a round of negro melodies popular in the south with an unctious that was simply captivating. To those of the guests present who were unfamiliar with the personal qualities of the much discussed Carolinian this genial unbending was a revelation, and, though they may never agree with him in politics, they are likely to retain pleasant recollections of Ben Tillman as a central figure in a charming home scene that will not be disturbed by any personal abuse of which he may be the object.

Those who have seen Tillman on his native heath handling the crowds who flock to hear him speak say that words are powerless to describe his manner and its effect on the masses. In gesture, emphasis and attitude he is a born actor. Master of ridicule, invective and sarcasm, ready in wit, an admirable story teller, simulating anger at will, yet never "losing his head," it is said of him at home that he has rarely met with defeat at the hands of any one with whom he has crossed swords. With his past career in congress the country is acquainted. What the future may bring to this extraordinary man, who from a plain farmer has stepped into the gubernatorial chair, thence to a seat in the United States senate and confessedly is the leader of a large majority of his people, is among the quantities, but curious predictions concerning him are already on the lips of men whose thoughts are fixed upon the events of the coming decade.

F. G. DE FONTAINE.



**Battle-Ax  
PLUG**

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I am in the market at all times for first-class wheat and will pay as high price as any dealer in Massillon.

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Respectfully,  
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**Guaranteed the Best Paint Made.**

This Paint will cover one-fourth more space than any other Paint on the market and will wear for eight to ten years.

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